

# A PERFORMANCE AUDIT OF MEDICAID PRESCRIPTION DRUG CONTROLS

FEBRUARY 3, 2017



## Background

#### **Opioid Death Rate per 100,000**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arizona	7.02	5.88	5.95	5.18	5.62	5.9
Colorado	4.49	6.04	5.71	5.66	6.57	6
Idaho	4.47	4.42	3.38	4.09	3.92	4.4
Nevada	14.44	14.21	13.66	11.29	10.14	10.9
New Mexico	7.43	7.97	10.84	11.61	13.91	10.1
Utah	10.82	12.67	14.15	14.2	14.68	14.1
Wyoming	7.27	6.51	5.9	6.35	6.85	6.1

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



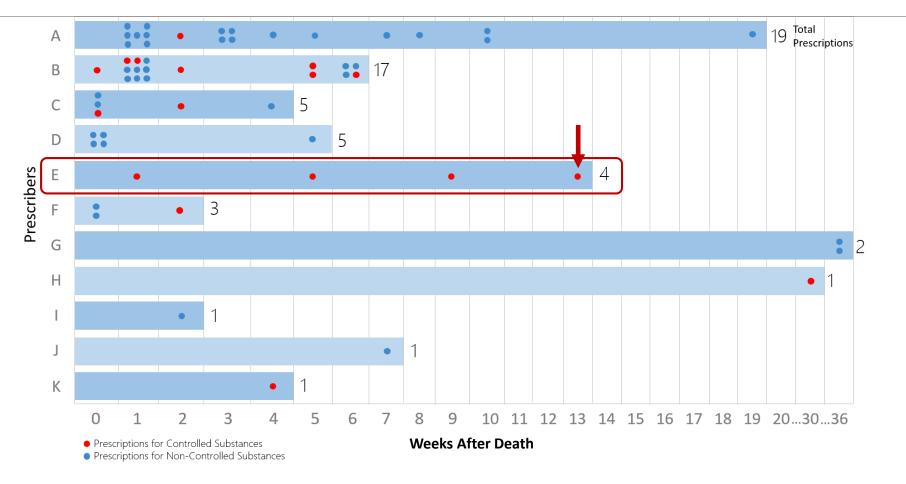
#### Three Main Audit Areas

- Deceased prescribers and recipients
- II. Ineligible or sanctioned prescribers
- III. Medicaid recipients at high risk for overutilization

### **Deceased Prescribers**

- We found 59 prescriptions written after the death of 11 prescribers for 32 Medicaid recipients
- Approx. 29 percent controlled substance prescriptions

### **Deceased Prescribers**





Source: OSA analysis of DHCF pharmacy claims and OVRS death data.

## **Deceased Recipients**

- We found 52 prescriptions dispensed after the death of 25 recipients
  - Approx. 15 percent controlled substance prescriptions

## Ineligible or Sanctioned Providers

- Ineligible providers: providers not enrolled in the Utah Medicaid Program to prescribe or dispense to Medicaid recipients
- Sanctioned providers: providers either terminated or suspended from the Utah Medicaid Program

## Ineligible Providers

- 234 prescriptions written by 48 prescribers not enrolled to prescribe to 121 different Medicaid recipients
- 4 prescriptions dispensed from 2 ineligible pharmacies (including 1 prescription for \$80,000 and 2 other prescriptions for \$16,000 each)

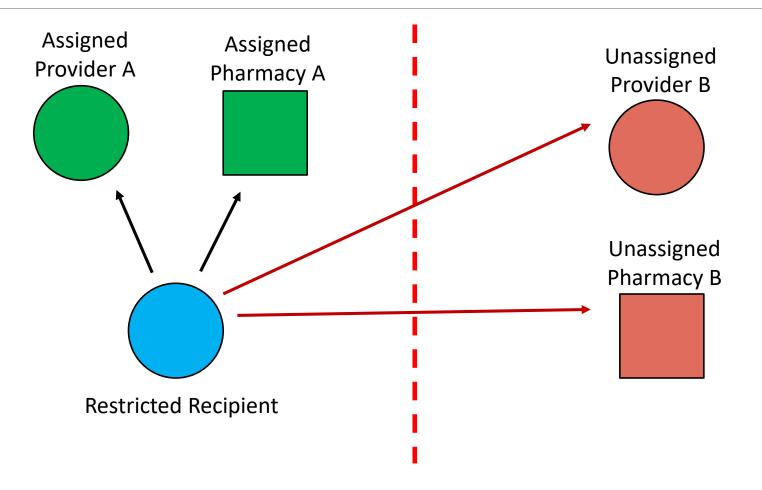
#### Sanctioned Providers

- 138 prescriptions written by 2 sanctioned providers to 40 different recipients
  - Approx. 52 percent were controlled substance prescriptions

#### Overutilization

- Federal regulation allows for states to establish a program to restrict high-risk individuals to specific providers and pharmacies
- The Client Restriction Program is intended to reduce unnecessary costs

## Utah Client Restriction Program (CRP)



For roughly 19
percent of restricted
recipients reviewed,
Utah Medicaid paid
for prescriptions
written or dispensed
by unassigned
providers and
pharmacies

## **Unassigned Prescribers**

- We found 609 prescriptions written by unassigned prescribers to 170 restricted recipients
- A generic form of Percocet was the most prescribed drug by unassigned providers, in both number of prescriptions and pills
- For example, one restricted recipient received 770
   Percocet pills from 13 prescriptions from an unassigned prescriber

## **Unassigned Pharmacies**

- We found 465 prescriptions dispensed at unassigned pharmacies to 90 restricted recipients
- Oxycodone was the most prescribed drug dispensed from unassigned pharmacies
- For example, one restricted recipient received 14 prescriptions for oxycodone dispensed from two unassigned pharmacies

#### Inconsistent Restriction Review Process

- Some reviewer decisions appear to be made inconsistently and contrary to policy
- For example, some reviews did not appear to consider concurrent prescribing behavior (i.e., "doctor shopping") in restriction decisions, which may allow recipients with drugseeking behaviors to continue to receive controlled substances funded by Medicaid

## Inadequate Review Prioritization

Number of SURS Reports	Total Recipients	Recipients Reviewed	Percentage
6	1,151	62	5.39%
7	930	41	4.41%
8	893	37	4.14%
9	798	19	2.38%
10	444	14	3.15%
11	876	15	1.71%
TOTAL (6+)	5,092	188	3.69%



#### Conclusion

 Implementation of our audit recommendations will improve controls and data integrity to ensure the proper use of Medicaid funds and access to controlled substances



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